Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1. The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Title and Preamble. The question is:

"That the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1952, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed."

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು.—I oppose the Bill, Sir. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಹಾಗೆ, One chasing the other ಅನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರುಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಹಾಗೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We are concerned with the Ministers now.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು.—ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1952, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1952.

Motion to consider.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple measure. Section 16 (2) of the Mysore High Court Act, 1884, reads as follows:

"Any Bench of the Judges of the High Court may refer to a full Bench of the said Court, any question of law or usage having the force of law, the construction of any document or the admissibility of any evidence in the proceedings pending before it on which there is no further appeal under the law for the time being in force."

Prior to the Constitution, there was no further appeal from any decision of the Bench of the High Court and consequently reference to a Full Bench was made subject to the condition that there was no further appeal under the law for the time being in force. But after the Constitution, every decision of the High Court is subject to appeal to the Supreme Court. It is only in order to remove this condition precedent to a reference to a Full Bench that this Bill is moved, and it is in regard to the deletion of some words so that the High Court, whenever it feels so, may refer any particular case to a Full Bench.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration.,'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1. The question is:—

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER. –Title and Preamble. The question is:

"That the Title and Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:—

"That the Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

The Mysore Silkworm Seed (Control of Distribution) Bill, 1952.

Motion to consider.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home Affairs and Agriculture).—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore Silkworm Seed (Control of Distribution) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this measure is of great importance to the silk industry in the State. It was under the active consideration of Government for well over one year. I may explain in a few words, as briefly as I can, the necessity for this Bill. As the House is aware, silk industry is one of the big industries, in fact the biggest cottage industry, in the State. It is said, so far as the silk industry in Mysore is concerned, it has been flourishing in the State even from the time of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan who, it is said, introduced the silkworm seed from China. Even from the last 200 years this industry has been progressing in the State and it is giving employment to as many as 1·5 lakhs of families in the Mysore State and 2,800 villages belonging to 30 taluks in five Districts entirely depend upon this industry as one of their subsidiary occupations. This industry has passed through several vicissitudes from a very long time; it had its own ups and downs. Perhaps it is not necessary for me to trace its history through these periods from the figures I have, but suffice it for me to say that it had its own period of depression and the worst was in the year 1914-15 when the extent of mulberry cultivation went down to 25,000 acres. Thanks to the conditions that prevailed during World War II, this industry got an impetus. It is partly because the silk filature was considered to be the best for defence purposes. The acreage of mulberry cultivation shot up to a very great extent, to more than a million acres, and the industry was flourishing for some time; but unfortunately the downward trend commenced from the last few months. It is said the price trends adversely affected the industry. The price of filature silk which was about Rs. 54 in June 1950 began to fall to Rs. 45 in September 1950 and to Rs. 43-8-0 in March 1951, to Rs. 33 in June 1951 and at the end of June 1952 it went down to Rs. 27. Of course only from this month there are some appreciable signs of upward trend. The main cause for all the vicissitudes of this industry, has been thoroughly examined by the Government. It has been found that there are three important reasons as to why this industry has been undergoing this change. One of the important reasons is that for lack of research, for lack of scientific cultivation and also for lack of scientific knowledge in the manufacture of the goods, we have not been able to face the competition in the foreign market. Although in India we are purchasing 60 per cent of the produce, we have not been able to stand in competition particularly with Japan where the research work has been going on for the last four decades. One of the reasons is, we have not been using the disease-free silkworm seeds; that is one of the cardinal reasons, apart from the cost of manufacture and other things. We have not been up-to-date in our researches and in our scientific data and application, as it were, in respect of this industry. With a view to obviate this, Government thought that we must put this industry on a scientific and well-organised basis. The Government organised, as the House is aware, the